Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING NO. 108 S. THIRD STERET.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

The Effect of the Supreme Court Case on the Election.

THE attitude which the Supreme Court cases in reference to the naturalization of foreigners by that tribunal has assumed within the last two days, has transformed what was the private suit of patriotic and high-minded citizens into a State case. The private relators and their counsel still continue, as it is eminently proper that they should; but the Attorney-Generals with his staff, now appear as officers of the Commonwealth, and demand in the name of the Commonwealth that the wrong done her honest citizens should be atoned for. It will be seen in the proceedings that, at the instance of the Attorney-General, a rule was asked for, on a number of representative admissions, for the parties to come into Court and show cause why their certificates shall not be cancelled and all the proceeding in their cases vacated. Under the circumstances of the case we entertain no doubt but that the preparatory rule to show cause will be granted, and the matter then heard before a full bench. In case such proceeding should take place, and in view also of the testimony offered in the Court against the Prothonotary, the question arises, "What will be the duty of officers of election in regard to the reception of the votes of men who come to them on these certificates ?" To a great extent the necessity of deciding will not occur. The fact that the matter is undergoing a judicial investigation, and that there is every probability that punishment will be meted out to the perjurers, will deter a very large proportion of the new citizens from attempting to exercise their basely acquired right, and they will stay away from the polls. There can be no doubt but that they will argue thus:-"By going to vote we run great risks and get little or no compensation What is ten dollars from the Democratic Executive Committee compared with arrest and imprisonment? We would not steal for \$10 if the chances of detection were good. Why, then, run a risk in this case?" And by this eminently sensible line of reasoning, they will pocket their papers and stay at home. But there will be a number, however, who will no act in this manner-a number who will come to the polls and attempt to vote. What is the duty of the efficers? We do not speak with the assurance of lawyers, but we speak from the grounds of common sense, and after taking a view of the probable consequences, when we say that those judges should refuse to receive the votes of these men if they are challenged. If they are not challenged, of course there can be no grounds for refusal; if they are, then the officers could say, with great force, "The Court does not know its own seal, the Prothonotary does not know his own handwriting, they confess that there are forgeries of an unknown and possibly unlimited number out. We cannot be expected to know, from our comparatively ignorant standpoint, what the experts in the office do not know. Therefore, newly admitted citizens, prove the signature and seal to be genuine. The burden of proof rests with you." This, we hope, will be the course of the officers of election, and if

The Astonishment of the Democracy. THE Age is whistling hard to keep its courage up, and this morning it assures its readers that they "have already conquered the enemy in this city. The radicals give up the contest here, and have not the slightest hope of electing a single candidate on their ticket.' This is a very good specimen of the game of brag, and there is nothing like putting on a bold face to hide a quaking heart, when matters look most desperate. Never before, since the breaking out of the Rebellion, have the issues between the Democracy and the loyal portion of the country been more clearly defined than they are now. The Democrats threw away their last chances of victory by the nomination of Seymour and Blair and by giving themselves up body and soul to the Rebels. If they ever had any hopes of success, the naturalization frauds which we have been instrumental in exposing will be sufficient to open the eyes of all honest men who might be disposed under ordinary circumstances to side with them; and they know as well as we do that the game is up. The vile abuse and slander which have been heaped upon General Tyndale by our Copperhead contemporaries show how weak they know their cause to be, when it becomes necessary to descend to such ribaldry.

it is the course we cannot but believe that they

will be sustained, both morally and legally,

when the case is ultimately decided.

The fact is that the Democracy is in a worse way than it has ever been before. All the best men, who have seemed to hesitate during the past four years as to which party they ought to affiliate with, have turned their backs on the party of treason, treachery, and fraud, and many life-long Democrats, who adhered to the party during the entire continuance of the Rebellion, have become disgusted with the low condition to which it has now fallen, and they are leaving it as rats leave the sinking ship.

The Age this morning exclaims, with an affectation of confidence which, under all the circumstances, is quite creditable, "Democrats of Pennsylvania, we send you good cheer Philadelphia will astonish you on Tuesday

next!" And the Age is quite right in this opinion, for Philadelphia will astonish the Demooracy not only of Pennsylvania but of the whole United States by the majority that will be rolled up for Hector Tyndale and the other candidates on the Republican ticket. The Age knows that its party has not the ghost of a chance, and that nothing would astonish the Democrats more than a victory for their party on Tuesday next. But there is no such luck in the cards, and the election of General Tyndale and the whole Republican city ticket next week will only be a sample of what Philadelphia and Pennsylvania will do for Grant and Colfax in November. "As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union;" and if the Democrats are not astcunded at their fast approaching defeats, it will only be because they are too thick-headed to read the signs of the times.

General Tyndale.

As soon as any of the slanderous Democration sheets published in this city had the effrontery to attempt to establish the truth of the barefaced falsehoods concerning General Hector Tyndale, to which they have been giving ourrency of late, they have been utterly discomfited. In proof of this we submit the following correspondence to our readers:-

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

General Hector Tyndale.—Dear Sir: Having seen in the Sunday Mercury of yesterday a repetition of the story that you had said John Brown was a better man than Jesus Christ, and the authority of Messrs. George W. Childs and Furman Sheppard being, by insinuation, given for the second being, by insinuation, given for the report, we have since then called personally on Messrs. Childs and Sheppard, and have received from both of those gentlemen a prompt, full, and explicit denial that any such declaration was ever made by you in their presence, or that they had ever, in any way, authorized the use of their names in that connection. Both gentlemen, moreover, did you the justice to say that they did not believe the story, and considered it an unworthy electioneering trick to injure

JAMES T. MITCHELL, No. 430 Walnut street. JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, No. 712 Market street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Sir: So long as the slanders upon myself, invented by my political enemies, were confined to anonymous or irresponsible sources, I took no notice of them; but now that the names of two respectable gentlemen have, unknown to themselves been connected with those slanders, I here brand al the irreligious and vulgar assertions that have been

made, as attributable to me, as groundless, mali-cious and base falsehoods.

Both the gentlemen alluded to above have been seen by friends, and both have unqualifiedly and wholly denied any knowledge whatever of the as-sertions to which their names had been attached by indirection; and both have done me the justice to say that they did not believe such statements made against me, looking upon them as political squibs. I state here, as a final answer to all assertions of the kind, that I am not an atheist, never have been, nor can be. I never compared, or dreamed of comparing, John Brown with the Great Founder of Christianity. I am not a member of any church but I am not an irreligious man, as all my persona

iends will attest. Very respectfully, your friend, HECTOR TYNDALE,

ONE of the points made by John Quincy Adams in his speech at the Academy of Music is reported as follows:-

"You are now getting up an embittered feeling in the South, arousing a hatred which, during the war, there was no idea of creating. The feeling is becoming more bitter day by day, and you are teaching those people the words which they will some day say, 'anything is more endurable than this.'"

The American people have learned to appreciate such miserable misrepresentations of the real feeling of the rampant Rebels at their true value. The idea of "arousing their hatred" is ridiculous. They hate all forms of freedom and all true freemen now as they have hated them for years. Whatever loyal men may do, they must count upon the hatred of the champions of the Confederacy as a necessary evil; and the only practical question remaining is, whether these baffled conspirators shall have an opportunity to vent their venom upon the Union men in their vicinity and upon the whole nation, if they gain ascendancy through the election of Seymour

GENERAL McCLELLAN informs his politics associates that he has the highest respect for the services General Grant has rendered the country. A new rebuke is thus given to the infamous efforts of desperate partisans to stea from the brow of the savior of the republic his well-earned laurels. The World may continue to publish ridiculously long essays designed to prove that the leader of the national armies deserves no credit for vanquishing the forces of the Rebellion; but General McClellan's military knowledge and experience admonish him that Fort Donelson and Vicksburg were not captured by lucky accidents, and that the surrender at Appomattox Court House could only have been made to a complete master of the art of war.

THE DEBT AND THE WEALTH OF THE PEO-PLE .- The national debt is enormous, but when brought into close comparison with the wealth of the people, its proportions sink into insignificance. Judge Kelley, in a recentable address, said:-"The people of this country now number 40,000,000, and you divide \$2,000,000,000 the sum of our bonded indebtedness, by 40,060, 000, and you have fifty dollars as each citizen's portion of the bonded debt of the United States. Why, if the people of this country who own more than \$1000 each, clear of the world, were to determine to pay the debt before the first of next January, and each contribute his portion, no man would realize on that day that he had parted with any of his possessions. I leave the current labor of the country out of the calcula tion; I exclude the crop of the year, whether it come from the labor of the agriculturist, the minor or the mechanic, the fisherman or the sailor; I regard merely the realized wealth, taxable property of the country. the that of which the census properly takes Were less than one year's account. interest upon this contributed, not only would the whole debt be extinguished, bu there would be a balance in the Treasury so large as to puzzle the people and statesmen of the country how to make a wise disposition of the surplus funds of the Government. In order to settle this question we must ascertain what the realized wealth of the country amounts toand to do this we must look fairly at facts. What my fellow-citizens, do you believe to be the aggregate wealth of the American people-not the property of the Government, not the more than one million and a quarter of square miles of territory upon which State governments have not yet been organized-but the property owned and held by individual citizens of the United States? As the census reports show, it was, in 1789, \$619,977,247-92; in 1850 it had reached \$7,135,780,228; and in 1860, as was shown the Superintendent of the Census by

individual returns of real and personal estate, private property had reached the sum of \$19,059,156,289-being an increase of 170 per cent. within ten years. Now, fellow-citizens, the law of the aggregation of property is that it augments in a steadily increasing ratio. The increase upon the \$7,000,000,000 of 1850 was not 17 per cent.; in 1851 was at a much smaller rate, and at a greater rate in 1859. Wealth, like the snow-ball, accumulates, gathers volume and momentum as it rolls forward, and in the last year of that decade the increase was at a rate much higher than 20 per cent., and at that rate begun this decade, of which eight years have passed. No fair statistician, if governed exclusively by the laws of statistics, would estimate the rate of increase from 1866 to the present day at less than 170 per cent. And add 170 per cent. to the \$19,089,156,289 of 1860, and you have considerably over \$51,000,000,000. Six per cent. on this amount would be considerably over \$3,060,000,000, so that if those who owned \$1000 clear of the world would give on each such clear and unembarrassed \$1000 four-tenths of one year's income, at six per cent, the entire debt would be paid off. Now, gentlemen, would the man who is worth \$100,000 be ruined by foregoing two-thirds of one year's interest? Would the man who is worth \$50,000 be ruined by foregoing two-thirds of one year's interest? Would the man who owns but a single \$1000, over and above the results of his labor and his business. feel that he was ruined if, on the first of next year, he should find that his tenant had cheated him out of \$40, or that some company in which he had invested his \$1000 had from purely temporary reasons paid him but \$20 instead of \$60 dividend. Yet this operation wouldas I have said, extinguish within the year 1868 the debt over which the Democracy groan. That it is a burden is unfortunately true. But, Mr Seymour, it is not for you and your friends, its authors, to reproach the Republican party with its existence."

The Classes at the Academy of Fine Arts In comparison with the advantages afforded by the European scademies, schools of art, and great public galleries, the facilities for the promotion of artistic studies in the United States are certainly of the most meagre description. The disadvantages under which art students labor in this country can only be fully appreciated by those who have had practical experience in the matter; for in most of the large European cities there are long established and thoroughly organized academies, under government patronage, supported out of the public treasury, and provided with the best models A regular routine of study is prescribed under the superintendence of skilled instructors. Competition is excited by offering valuable prizes, for proficiency. Galleries, the walls of which are lined with the best works of the great masters, are open to the copyist free of expense; and, in addition to all this, the student is surrounded by an art atmosphere which stimulates him to exertion, so that he cannot help taking art in through the pores, as it were, after the manner of "Joey Ladle," whose cuticle became saturated by the exhalations of his wine vanits

The American artist, on the contrary, is almost from the commencement of his studies thrown upon his own resources, and he is obliged to pick up information by his own unaided efforts, in the best way he can. The consequence is that while many American pictures show indications of the highest order of talent, they are thrown completely in the shade by European works often commonplace and trivial in subject, but superior in every way as regards drawing and execution.

A governmental art school in the United States is, for a number of reasons, we think, scarcely to be expected or desired, and anything that is done in the way of promoting a education and in cultivating a taste for the fine arts will, in the future as in the past, depend upon the efforts and liberality of private citizens. We hope that before many years sufficient public interest will be excited in this subject to have established in all our large cities free academies of art, provided with all the necessary appliances for a complete and systematic art education. The directors of our Pennsylvania Academy have the desire and the intention to make that institution such a school as we have indicated, and one of their principal reasons for moving at this time in the matter of a new building is to afford increased facilities for the students, and thus to be able to carry out one of the principal ends of their foundation. To make the Academy what it ought to be, the countenance and libe ral support of the public at large will be necessary; and it is with a view of exciting some interest in the subject that we now allude to it

in this manner. In the meantime, however, the Academy offers advantages to the professional artist as well as the student that are not to be despised because they are not equal to those which are obtainable on the other side of the Atlantic and most of our artist would be better painters and modellers if they availed themselves of the facilities for study already provided more frequently than they do.

The regular classes at the Academy have now commenced for the season under more favorable anspices than usual. The services of Mr. C. S. Schussele have been secured, and he will be in attendance three times a week in the atternoon, and once a week in the evening, to direct and overlook the labors of the students of the antique class. He will also attend at the beginning and ending of each pose of the life model. Mr. Schussele received his own art education in the best European schools; he has had a large experience as an artist, and there is perhaps no person in the United States better qualified to give instruction in all the principles and practices of his profession. The engagement of this gentleman is a step in the right direction, and art students should make all possible use of the opportunities which his attendance in the class-rooms of the Academy

will afford them. The classes at the Academy commenced thelr sessions on last Thursday evening, and they will continue during the fall winter, and spring until the end of April. The antique gal lery will be lighted on the Tuesdays, Thurs days, and Saturdays of each week, and the life class room on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The antique gallery is open to students in the day-time all the year round, and those who are sufficiently advanced can obtain permits to copy any of the pictures belonging to the Academy. On every Saturday evening, until February 20, Dr. A. R. Thomas will deliver lectures on the anatomy of the human form, to be amply illustrated by plates, cuts, mannikias and dissections. These lectures, which are o the utmost importance to the student, will commence at 8 o'clock on each evening, and will be open to all the members of the different classes and to artists generally free of charge. The only expense in which attendance at any of the classes involves the student is the price of the materials which he uses, and this is so trifling that it can be no obstacle to any one, no matter how limited his means may be. Persons who desire to obtain tickets of admission to any of the classes can do so by applying to Mr. Joseph Johns, the Curator of the Academy of Fine Arts, and that gentleman will give all necessary

information. The antique gallery of the Academy contains casts of the most celebrated works of ancient art, and amateurs who have no intention of becoming professional artists can find no better way of passing some of their winter evenings with pleasure and profit to themselves than by studying these masterpieces. Such practice will improve and cultivate the taste, and will enable the amateur to enjoy the best forms of art with the critical eye of a connoisseur; and the surpassing beauty. grace, and majesty of such works as the "Venus of Milo," the "Apollo Belvidere," the "Dying Gladiator," the "Laocoon," and others will grow upon the student the oftener that he contemplates them, until they are absorbed in the mind and become portions of himself. Even then he will see something new to admire, and a fresh point of view or a particular arrangement of light and shade will bring out undiscovered graces which will make the familiar work appear like a new revelation of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckies, and keep ine skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tolet soap. Sold by all D'uggists. E. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 674 CHESNUT Street 24

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DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Circulars may be obtained at the College, The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price, \$150. 10 2 fstn3t

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A. the elequent Englishjorator, and representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, will delive two lectures in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject-"Daniel in Babylon."

And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject-"Florence and her Memories." Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle \$1.50. Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle and Stage tickets, 11 each. The sale of ticket will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, October 6, at 9 o'clock, at the M. R. Book Room, No. 1818 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7% o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 e'clock. A few percetual Schola ships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69.
The regular Lectures of the School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and ocnimue ustil the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, \$1.50.

R. E. ROGERS M. D.,
Dean Medical Facility.

THE BUBLINGTON COUNTY AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Twenty-se and Annual Exhibition at MOUNT HOLLY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 5 and 7. Oars will leave MARKET Ferry (upper side) at 7. 9, and 10 A. M., and 1, 3-30, and 5-30 P. M. 10 5-21*

ELLIS' INON BITTERS,-BY THE use of these Bliters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 AROH Street and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL. GENERAL JOHN F. HARFRANFT. SURVEYOR GENERAL. GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL. CITY TICKET. GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE

RECEIVER OF TAXES. RICHARD PELTZ. SAMUEL P. HANCOCK. CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER MCCUEN. PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. CHARLES GIBBONS. THOMAS J. WORRELL. PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT. ASSOCTATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT. M. RUSSELL THAYER,

CONGRESS. First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY, Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL. Third District—LEONARD MYERS, Fourth District—WILLIAM D. R. SELEY, Fitth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

STATE SENATORS. ond District—A. WILSON HENSZEY orth District—GEORGE CONNELL. REPRESENTATIVES.

REPERSENTATIVES.

First District—DAVID FOY,
Second District—ROBERT U. TITTERMARY,
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—JERORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JERORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JAMES BUBERS.
Sixth District—JAMES BUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelith District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelith District—BNOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD.
Fitteenth District—JOHN CLOUD.
Sixteenth District—JAMES HOLMATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. TOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—COL. TOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

of Philadelphia, ss.—Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the above named city. Colonel Charles Kleckner, a resident of the Sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, who, being by me sworn in due form of law, doth depose and say that on the morning of October 3, 1868, he was arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman John A. Hurley, upon the complaint of a man representing himself to be Franklin H. Hart, a resident of the Philadelphia Almshouse, charging him with having attempted to colonize the Sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, and that he has no acquaintance with the said Hart, never having recollected seeing him before; but be verily believes that said party was procured and paid for this service to injure this deponent, in the same manner as vouchers have been procured in naturalizations before the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA-CITY

CHARLES KLECKNER. orn and subscribed before me this 3d day of October,

SAMUEL P. JONES, JE. State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, ss.—Joseph N. Chambers, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and save, that he is acquainted with the person who, under the name of Franklin H. Hart, preferred a charge of conspiracy against Colonel Charles Ricckner, of the Sixth Ward, and others; that said individual is a brother of this deponent; that the proper name of said individual giving the name of Franklin H. Hart, is Franklin Decatur Chambers; deponent was with the said Franklin D. Chambers, slias Hart, on the days and at the times and places he has testified before Alderman Hurley, and knows that the statements made by said Franklin D. Chambers, alias Hart, are untrue and unfounded.

JOSEPH N. CHAMBERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of Oc-

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS

CONCERT HALL.

WAYNE McVEIGH, Esq.,

Will address our fellow-citizens

This, Tuesday Evening, 6th instant,

At 8 o'clock.

The Ladies are especially invited. JOHN HICK MAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

AT RIGHT O'CLOCK. At the special request of a large number of promi-

nent Republicans of our city, this earnest and DIS-TINGUISHED STATESMAN will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present political contest, at the time and place named.

NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

Tickets free; to be had cally at the Academy, between the hours of 10 and 12; also at the office of the Press, Seventh street, below Chesnut; office of the Morning Post, Seventh street, above Cheenut; Callender's, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles', corner of Twelfth and Race; National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and at the Union League. 10 3 4t* Seats reserved for ladies.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 15.

I. The Club will assemble and form on THURS-DAY, October 8, 1868, at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at 6:30 e'clock P. M., to attend the GRAND DEMONSTRATION at Jenkintown, Pa. The train will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock precisely II. Tickets for the round trip Twenty-five Cents to be had at Headquarters after 8 P. M. of Thursday,

III. Torches will be furnished at the Depot,

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR. Chief Marshal. HENRY TODD, Assistant Marshals.

10 6 St GRANT, COLFAX, AND KELLEY. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, Fourth Congressional District, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1868, at BROAD and PARRISH streets. All citizens are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by

Hon, WM. D. KELLEY, CHRIS. KNEASS, Esq., Col. J. W. FORNEY, A. W. HENSZEY, Esq. By order of the Committee. JOHN G. BUTLER,

10 5 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings. NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSO-CIATION.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING. October 6, 1868, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall, MARKET and MERBICK Streets. All Republicans of the ward invited, W. S. STOKLEY, President.

W. H. HOLMES, Secretaries. THIRTEENTH WARD.-A MEETING of the GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB of the Thirteenth ward will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENIF G, at 80 clock, at the Northeast corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

S. RIDGWAY KENNEDY, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. All are invited.

E. H. FITLER, President.

JAMES W. SAYBE, Scoretary.

JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

> Come, Soldiers! Come, Sallors! Come, clever civillans! Come, brave men and true men, By thousands and millions For sallors and soldiers

These days of October, To meet in convention. Come on, and be happy, This time of ELECTION: Come, see our fine garments, And make your selection.

Declare their intention.

We've just what is wanted For soldiers or sailors: Try BOOKHILL & WILSON, THE PEOPLE'S GREAT TAILORS To make a long story short, let us add, that we will

be giad to see the soldier, the satior, the merchant the preacher, the schoolmaster, the provision dealer. the butcher, the baker the candlestick maker, and everybody else who needs good clothing to wear in this present autumnal election time. CHEAP! GOOD !! ELEGANT!!!

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Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co. 237 and 239 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1887. A subscription book to increase the capit stock of the People's Fire Insurance Compar of Philadelphia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, a proved the 15th of March, 1859, has been opene this day at the office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 289 Dock street, Philadelphia, and those in terested in the progress of home insurance ar respectfully invited to subscribe.

The People's Insurance Company, which he been in actual existence for the transaction of business during the last three years, has, unde the management of Mr. G. Paul, its present President, already succeeded in the establish ment of a fine, well-paying home business, and nothing is needed but a larger capital to make the Company a first-class one. Mr. Paul ha an experience of fifteen years in this and other States of the Union in the fire insurance busi ness, and adding thereto the handsome bustness already established by the People's Insurance Company, it may safely be stated that if will be an excellent investment for subscriber to the stock, especially as a number of reliable home fire insurance companies are badly needed in this State, business being ready for them in abundance.

G. PAUL, President. F. HAGMEYER, Secretary.

BANK REPORTS.

SIXTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1888 RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, -- \$2,651,530 11 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, -U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits, -83,451,530 11 Due from National Banks, 8316,933 19 Due from other Banks, 46,150 14 863,083 83 Legal Tender Notes. . 1,026,543 56 Exchanges-Clearing House, 591,346 63 National Bank Notes, -11,833 00 State Bank Notes. 443 00

11,054 41 Cash Itoms, 25,497 40 Total. -85,482,331 44 LIABILITIES. Capital. \$1,000,000 00

400,000 00

ount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses, . 114,571 22 Unpaid Dividends. 42,290 94 Circulation, . 585,495 00 2,990,783 77 United States Deposits. 54,462 11 Due to National Banks, 150,730 34 Due to other Banks, 50,812 75

Surplus,

Due Bills outstanding. 92,185 31 -83,925,469 25 Total, 85,482,331 44 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIO. PHILADELPHIA, Oot. e, 1868. RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S 500 000 00 Bonds on hand 141,000 00

Certificates. National Bank Notes ... 11,4 7 00 Fractional Currency and 16.046'50 Premiums. 9.925 04 Due from other Banks..... 288,941'56 Expenses and Taxes..... 23,448.33

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock \$1,000,000 00 Circulation 417,500 00 1,203 443 95 Total. \$2,696,498-42

2 696,498 42

10 6 tu hs 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler, 1 QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COMMON-WEALTH NATIONAL BANK, OCTOBER 5, 1966. RESOURCES. 6736,975-18

278 827-85

49,679 79 1,615 281 96 LIABILITIES. \$237,000°00 50,000°00 25,738°90

Due to Banks and Bankers

61 615.281'90 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

No. 83 P. THIRD Street.

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DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE two stations on the Norristown Railroad, and about eix miles from the city. Los, 70 teet front. House about 38 feet square, with a back building. Well built and furnished throughout. Farlor, library, diningroom, and kitchen on the first floor and plazza 10 feet wide on two sides. Five (5) good sleeping rooms on second floor, with bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. This Residence is in a very healthy country, and commanding a fire view over the valley of the Wissahle-kon. Price, \$8000.

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